with China but as merely helping to suppress an internal upheaval which threatened the lives of their nationals. The Viceroys at Nanking and Wuchang and several of the Governors took steps to preserve order within their jurisdictions. Li Hung-chang, now Viceroy at Canton, attempted, not without some success, to obtain the assurance of the powers that they did not consider a state of war to exist. When the inevitable diplomatic settlement should be made, it would be of advantage to China if she could claim that as a nation she had not fought. Certainly the loss of life and the consequent penalties were very much less than if all Chinese officialdom had supported the war party.

Even though only a small minority actively attempted to oust the alien, in the autumn of 1900 the situation for China was desperate and humiliating enough. Peking was in the hands of the powers and had been plundered by their troops. The court had fled precipitately and ignominiously to Hsianfu. Contingents of foreign soldiers went through much of Chihli (Hopei), relieving a few missionaries who had been standing siege at isolated points and wreaking vengeance for the indignities shown to their nationals during the preceding months. The Russians had taken possession of much of Manchuria.

THE POST-BOXER SETTLEMENT

The diplomatic settlement which officially adjusted the Boxer outbreak was arrived at in 1901 after prolonged negotiations and much wrangling among the powers. The terms were drastic, but not so much so as some of the powers had wished. The American Government exercised a moderating influence on the side of the territorial integrity of the Empire and of an indemnity within China's capacity to pay, and an Anglo-German

agreement, to which France, the United States, Italy, Austria, and Japan acceded in whole or in part, attempted to prevent the acquisition of territory or the violation of the open door.

The terms of the Protocol, as it is called, can be briefly summarized as follows: (1) an apology for the murder of the German Minister and the erection of a memorial monument; (2) the punishment (by the Chinese Government rather than the powers—a device which helped to save some prestige to China) of some of the officials chiefly responsible for the attacks on for-